

## Proves d'accés a la universitat per a més grans de 25 anys

# Llengua estrangera

## Anglès

### Sèrie 3

### Fase general

Qualificació parcial		
Qüestions d'opció múltiple	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	
Qualificació		

La suma parcial de les qüestions d'opció múltiple no pot ser inferior a 0 punts.

Qualificació total		
Qualificació parcial		
Qüestions	9	
	10	
Suma de notes parcials		
Qualificació final		

Qualificació

Etiqueta del corrector/a

Etiqueta de l'alumne/a

Opció d'accés:

- A. Arts i humanitats
- B. Ciències
- C. Ciències de la salut
- D. Ciències socials i jurídiques
- E. Enginyeria i arquitectura



Universitat de Lleida



## A LESSON FROM FOG

In December 1873, London was covered for a week in a yellow fog so thick that people could not see their feet. Almost 800 people died. The famous London smog described by Dickens was not always considered bad: it was once a symbol of prosperity since it signified home fires burning. It took 83 more years of **noxious** air before Britain passed the Clean Air Act in 1956.

This history is a lesson as to just how difficult it is for governments to put public health first when it comes into conflict with economic development, the political power of industry and even the polluting habits of their people.

The government of India is up against all those things. The capital, New Delhi, a city of 20 million, lived through an extraordinary episode of air pollution in November 2016 that closed schools for three days. India, along with China, is dealing with pollution problems that have increased greatly with economic growth and rapidly expanding cities.

A decade ago, the problem was poorly understood because the information on air pollution levels and deaths was not reliable. But that has changed. Satellites have given scientists detailed pictures and precise data.

Air pollution is the fourth top cause of death globally, with more than one in 10 deaths linked to it in 2015. The highest numbers of deaths from outdoor air pollution are in China, India and Russia.

Text adapted from an article by Sabrina TAVERNISE. *The New York Times* [online] (November 10, 2016)

**noxious:** Causing injury or harm to living things, especially people.

**Després de llegir el text, responeu a les qüestions seguint les instruccions que es donen en cada cas. Cada qüestió val un punt. En les qüestions d'opció múltiple, es descomptaran 0,33 punts per cada resposta incorrecta; per les qüestions no contestades no hi haurà cap descompte. En la resta de qüestions, es descomptaran 0,05 punts per cada falta d'ortografia, de morfologia, de lèxic o de sintaxi. Si una falta es repeteix, només es descomptarà una vegada.**

**Después de leer el texto, responda a las cuestiones siguiendo las instrucciones que se dan en cada caso. Todas las cuestiones valen un punto. En las cuestiones de opción múltiple, se descontarán 0,33 puntos por cada respuesta incorrecta; por las cuestiones no contestadas no habrá ningún descuento. En el resto de las cuestiones, se descontarán 0,05 puntos por cada falta de ortografía, de morfología, de léxico o de sintaxis. Si una falta se repite, solo se descontará una vez.**

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Choose the correct answer (1-8).

1. An episode of severe fog in London in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - a) was responsible for many deaths.
  - b) immediately made the government change the law.
  - c) set a good example for India.
  - d) was not really important for the public.
2. Thick smog was not always considered bad in Britain because
  - a) people didn't notice it.
  - b) air pollution has no effect on health.
  - c) smoke was a sign of heat and progress.
  - d) Dickens wrote about it.
3. It is difficult to pass laws against air pollution because
  - a) governments never act against economic prosperity.
  - b) many cities in China and India protect air quality.
  - c) they often conflict with other priorities of governments.
  - d) people are not concerned about air quality.
4. The article states that air pollution was so bad in New Delhi, India, in November, 2016 that
  - a) schools had to be closed for three days.
  - b) the airport in New Delhi was closed.
  - c) the government immediately passed a new law against pollution.
  - d) factories were told to shut down by the government.

5. What is an important source of data for scientists studying air pollution?
- a) Government reports.
  - b) Industry reports.
  - c) Measurements taken by local groups.
  - d) Satellite pictures.
6. In addition to India, another country that currently has severe problems with air quality is
- a) Britain.
  - b) Russia.
  - c) the United States.
  - d) none of the above; the answer is not given in the text.
7. Which of the following is a synonym for the word *signified* in the phrase “it was once a symbol of prosperity since it signified home fires burning”?
- a) expanded
  - b) increased
  - c) meant
  - d) wanted
8. Which of the following words can be used to combine the following two sentences into one: “But that has changed. Satellites have given scientists detailed pictures and precise data.” → “But that has changed \_\_\_\_\_ satellites have given scientists detailed pictures and precise data.”?
- a) even
  - b) however
  - c) like
  - d) since

**Please answer the following questions in English. (Please do not copy text but rather answer in your own words; your answers should be between 40 and 60 words in length.)**

9. Why is air pollution viewed differently today than it was in 1873?
10. Why will it be difficult for India and other growing countries to put public health first? Please include at least two factors in your answer.

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TR	Observacions:
Qualificació:	Etiqueta del revisor/a

Etiqueta de l'alumne/a



Institut  
d'Estudis  
Catalans